

# The Times' Daily Short Story.

## FINDING THE MAGNET

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Several months previous to our arrival at Rio in the whaler John Davis a craft called the Magnet, containing about sixty gold seekers, had left that port for the coast of Africa. As she had not been spoken of and we were bound to those seas we were asked to keep a lookout for signs of her. Forty days later one day when I was aloft in the crew's nest I sighted a derelict not over four miles away. What I made out was a craft with all her masts, yards, bowsprit and standing rigging gone. She was nearly bows on to me, so I could not make out how badly her bulwarks were damaged. The stump of the foremast was about twenty feet high, while the others had broken off lower down. The hull was very buoyant and floated high, but as was to be expected, it presented a weather beaten and forlorn appearance.

On descending to the deck I reported my discovery to the captain, and an hour later, the wind being very light, we were up with the wreck. To our great surprise the drifting bulk proved to be that of the missing Magnet. From the time of sighting her to the moment of heaving to we looked for a signal to show that some one was still living aboard her, but none was shown. When we had her under our lee the crew ran aloft to look down upon her decks. The fall of the masts had crushed her bulwarks, but the damage had been repaired afterward, though the new work had not been painted. As for the hull, it was apparently as tight and buoyant as when it sailed out of Rio. It was terribly weather worn, however, and seemed to be settling in a bed of grass.

A musket was brought up and fired three or four times, and the crew shouted in chorus again and again, but as we got no response the captain ordered a boat lowered to go aboard. We hoisted her at the bows, and when I followed the captain over the rail I braced my nerves to meet a gruesome spectacle. Nothing living or dead was in sight, however. Every bit of the wreck was gray white in color because of long exposure to the weather, and here and there about the decks were black spots of decay. There were a few coils of rope, a heap of clothing and bedding little better than black mold, and three or four water casks had rolled about with the hull until demolished.

The door of the cook's galley was held open by its hook, and we looked in to find pots and pans hanging up and the stove in good condition. The Magnet left Rio with sixty adventurers and a crew of seventeen men. In the deckhouse, where the crew was quartered, we found bedding and clothing and sea chests, but nothing to show what had been the fate of the sailors. The be-

twoen decks had been stowed up for the passengers. I at least expected to find dead men down there, but no such spectacle met our eyes. There were bedding, clothing, firearms, knives, tobacco boxes, bottles and jugs and other stuff which the passengers wanted for use on the long voyage or after they had landed. In some of the bunks the bedding was nicely arranged, but in others it was rolled in a heap. The lamps had been taken down and the oil poured out of them, and we found on a nail some wicks which had been taken from candles. Neither here nor in the deckhouse above could we find so much as the heel of a boot or shoe.

From between decks we proceeded to the cabin. The first sight to greet our eyes was that of a human body hanging by a rope around its neck from a hook in the ceiling. There was no odor emanating from it. The body had simply shriveled up until it was no more than a skeleton. On a table just beyond where the man was hanging was the ship's log, and near it an ink bottle and a pen. The captain took the log on deck and very soon announced that it contained some particulars of what had happened aboard. We then made a closer search and found the ship's papers, about \$200 in gold pieces and a bag containing \$125 in silver, together with several watches and other things of value. Neither the ship's flag nor any charts were to be found, and not a compass, quadrant or sextant could be turned up. The entries in the log book for the first two weeks were in the captain's handwriting. Then came an entry in a different hand, reading:

We found out that they had deceived us and sent them adrift in one of the boats. Ten days later another entry in still another hand referred to some of the people sailing away in the longboat. After that many weeks elapsed before there was another entry. The man now hanging by the neck and swinging to and fro like a pendulum had written in a trembling hand:

I have been all alone for the last ten days, and for the last four I have fasted—neither food nor drink. On the next day, or the next, he had arranged the rope and put an end to his sufferings. After the gold hunters left the Rio they must have found out that they had been deceived by the originator of the adventure, and perhaps blamed the captain and mate as well and sent the three adrift. After that followed a storm and the wreck. Of the people who left in the boats not one was ever heard of, and the only one who refused to leave the hull remained but to commit suicide. We left the wreck to drift whither she would, bearing the gruesome burden in her cabin, and during the next three months she was twice boarded by merchant craft. They found the same sight we did, and continued their way, and she may have drifted for months later before she plunged to her doom or went ashore on the sands of the African coast. M. QUAD.

### QUIET AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Talk of Resuming Work at the Mines Under Military Protection.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Sept. 8.—Quiet prevails in the gold district. The entire executive committee of the Mine Owners' association visited the headquarters of Adjutant Hill and held a conference, the subject of which was not made public, but it is understood that it had reference to the opening of the mines for work. It is reported that an attempt will be made at once to renew operations.

With the arrival of cavalry Troop D from Meeker the roster of the camp shows something more than 600 men on duty. The Meeker troops are composed entirely of cowboys. It is stated that restaurant employees will be ordered to refuse to serve soldiers. At an open air mass meeting attended by several hundred persons resolutions protesting against the presence of troops were adopted.

### Telluride Strike Spreading.

Telluride, Colo., Sept. 8.—At a meeting of the Miners' union held at Ophir it was decided to present a scale of wages and hours to the mine managers similar to the demand made upon the mine managers of Telluride last Monday. The general belief is that the mine managers will refuse to make any change in present conditions and that, this proving true, a strike will be called, and as a consequence the entire mining industry of San Miguel county will be tied up.

There is no change in the strike situation at Telluride. Over 100 men have left there destined for Montana and Idaho. It is estimated that nearly 500 men have left this camp since the inauguration of the strike last Tuesday.

### Island Bought by Japan.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 8.—The following dispatch has been received here from Port Arthur: "The purchase by the Japanese of the small island of Sambak, near Mokdo, which is strategically important, has caused a considerable sensation in Korea."

### Crank After Lord Tennyson.

Melbourne, Sept. 8.—A constable on duty at the government house has arrested an armed lunatic who said he wished to interview Lord Tennyson, the governor general. The constable closed in on the intruder and deprived him of a loaded revolver.

### The Lonsdales Coming.

Sydney, N. S. W., Sept. 8.—The Earl and Countess of Lonsdale will be passengers on the steamer Ventura, which has sailed from this port for San Francisco.

## A GREAT LABOR STRIKE.

Millions of Workers Out

One of the greatest labor strikes you can possibly imagine is that which takes place in your body when you eat improper food. Your body is a workshop and in it are millions and millions of workers—these builders. In the stomach there are more than five millions of these workers, whose business it is to devise the means to build the body. If the food you eat is of a poor quality these five million toilers—these five millions of little microscopic peapain makers—strike, and millions and millions of other tissue builders in other parts of the body also strike through sympathy. They may strike for but a short time, but it is long enough to throw a lot of the delicate and intricate machinery in that wonderful workshop of yours out of repair and cause all manner of trouble.

The way to avoid labor strikes in the body is to supply that vast horde of artisans which build it with proper food material, and for this purpose there is nothing so good as Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuits, the only naturally porous food made from wheat. It is light, crisp, wholesome, and can be digested with ease. Shredded Wheat makes rich, red blood—blood that makes strong men, women, and children.

"I have used Shredded Wheat Biscuits in hospital practice and find the results highly satisfactory. They are especially beneficial in cases of indigestion, complicated with constipation."—Albert A. Taft, M. D., Carney Hospital, Boston, Mass.

"As a digestive, and in cases of chronic constipation and dyspepsia, Shredded Wheat acts as one of the very best remedies I have ever prescribed."—B. F. Anderson, M. D., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Send to the Natural Food Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., for the "Vital Question" cook book, illustrated in colors; sent free.

### LAKE GEORGE'S CELEBRATION.

The Society of Colonial Wars to Unveil Battle Monument.

Lake George, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The celebration by the Society of Colonial Wars of the one hundred and forty eighth anniversary of the battle of Lake George has begun. Trains have brought hundreds of excursionists, and the hotels all along the lake are full. The first of the New England delegation to arrive were two companies of the governor's foot guards of Connecticut, 138 strong, the first of Hartford, and the second of New Haven, Majors Bell and Johnson in command. This organization has the distinction of being one of the oldest of its kind in the United States, dating from 1775. They arrived by special train over the Boston and Albany and will act as an escort to Governor Chamberlain. The governor, with his party, arrived from Saratoga during the day.

Governor Odell and staff have arrived also Company F of the Second Massachusetts Infantry of Pittsfield, who will act as escort to Lieutenant Governor Curtis Guild, who, with his staff and the council, reached here late in the day. The men of the Seventy-first New York are enjoying the trip immensely, and their sunburned faces already show the effects of the camp life. David Banks, Jr., of New York entertained the commissioned officers of the various military organizations here at dinner.

Governor Odell was greeted with the governor's salute of nineteen guns and the governors of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut with seventeen guns. Governor Odell reached the hotel first, escorted by the troops of the Second United States cavalry, with Major General Charles F. Roe riding at their head. When he alighted from his carriage he was greeted by Frederick De Parster, governor of the Society of Colonial Wars. Governor Chamberlain was close behind, escorted by the Connecticut foot guards. Governor Odell waited at the top of the steps, where he greeted Connecticut's executive.

Three cheers were given for the two governors as they passed into the hotel, the governor of Vermont and the lieutenant governor of Massachusetts following. The party reviewed the troops at the sunset parade in the evening.

### Pittsburg New Stock Dealers.

Pittsburg, Sept. 8.—The greatest gathering of live stock dealers that ever visited Pittsburg attended the formal opening of the new Union stock yards at Herr's Island. Cattle men from all parts of the country were here, and representatives from all the large concerns in both eastern and western meat centers were on hand. The earlier hours of the day were spent in an inspection of the yards, after which refreshments were served. Later the formal exercises took place upon a stand erected in the open air. The speakers were Frank B. McClain, Lancaster, Pa.; Samuel W. Allerton, Chicago, and James Francis Burke of this city. Simon O'Donnell, general manager of the company, officiated as master of ceremonies.

### Spontaneous Combustion.

Morris town, N. J., Sept. 8.—Spontaneous combustion, due to a fire of green cats, is supposed to have caused a fire which destroyed the barn of William O. Cooke at Mount Vernon; loss \$20,000. Two horses, valued at \$2,500 each, and several head of cattle were burned.

### Real Cause of Leo's Death.

Rome, Sept. 8.—Senator Antonio Cudarelli, one of the best known Italian physicians and a professor at the University of Naples, whose name was among those mentioned when it was proposed to call in additional physicians for consultation with Drs. Leponi and Mazzoni during the illness of the late Pope Leo, but who was not called because he was a senator and therefore had taken the oath of allegiance to the king, is on the point of publishing a pamphlet with the intention of proving that the pope did not die of pleurisy. The appearance of the pamphlet is awaited with great curiosity, as it is foreseen that it will give rise to a heated discussion.

## NATIONAL BETTERMENT

Theme of President Roosevelt's Address at the Syracuse Fair.

### HITS AT OLASS GOVERNMENT

President Urges Necessity of Recognizing a National Community of Interest—Appeals to Wage Workers and Capitalist to Join Hands.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 8.—In a speech delivered by President Roosevelt on the occasion of his visit to the state fair the president drew attention to the "progressive betterment" which is the condition of the tiller of the soil and in the condition of the man who, by his manual skill and labor, supports himself and his family." and continued:

Side by side with this increase in the prosperity of the wage worker and the tiller of the soil has gone on a great increase in the prosperity among the business men and among certain classes of professional men, and the prosperity of these men has been partly the cause and partly the consequence of the prosperity of the farmer and wage worker. Speaking broadly, it is true that the prosperity of all of us tend to share more or less together, and that if adversity comes each of us, to a greater or less extent, feels the tension. Unfortunately in this world the business men frequently find themselves obliged to pay some of the penalty for the misdeeds of the guilty, and so if hard times come, whether they be due to our own fault or to our misfortune, whether they be due to some sort of speculative frenzy that has caused a portion of the business world to lose its head—a loss which no legislation can possibly supply—or whether they be due to any lack of wisdom in a portion of the world of labor—in such cases the trouble often started is felt more or less in every walk of life.

It is all essential to the continuance of our healthy national life that we should recognize this community of interest among our people. The welfare of each of us is dependent fundamentally upon the welfare of all of us, and therefore in public life that man is the best representative of each of us who seeks to do good to all by doing good to all. In other words, whose endeavor it is not to represent any special class and promote merely that class' selfish interests, but to represent all true and honest men of all sections and all classes and to work for the welfare of the whole of our country. A healthy republican government must rest upon individuals, not upon classes or sections. As soon as it becomes government by a class or by a section it departs from the old American ideal.

### National Requirements.

Many qualities are needed by a people which would preserve the power of self government in fact as well as in name. Among these qualities are forethought, self-restraint, self-control, the courage which refuses to abandon one's own rights and the disinterested and kindly good sense which enables one to do justice to the rights of others. The good citizen who, whether he be rich or poor, represents any special class and promotes merely that class' selfish interests, but to represent all true and honest men of all sections and all classes and to work for the welfare of the whole of our country. A healthy republican government must rest upon individuals, not upon classes or sections. As soon as it becomes government by a class or by a section it departs from the old American ideal.

There is a government of liberty, by, through and under the law. Lawlessness and an absence of lawbreaking, whether the lawbreaking takes the form of a crime of greed and cunning or a crime of violence, are destructive not only of order, but of the true liberties which can only come through order. If alive to their true interests rich and poor alike will see that the man who would represent any special class and promote merely that class' selfish interests, but to represent all true and honest men of all sections and all classes and to work for the welfare of the whole of our country. A healthy republican government must rest upon individuals, not upon classes or sections. As soon as it becomes government by a class or by a section it departs from the old American ideal.

Let the watchwords of all our people be the old familiar watchwords of honesty, decency, fair dealing and common sense. The qualities denoted by these words are essential to all of us, as we deal with the complex industrial problems of today, the problems affecting not merely the accumulation, but even more, the wise distribution, of wealth.

Men sincerely interested in the due protection of property and men sincerely interested in seeing that the just rights of labor are guaranteed should alike remember not only that in the long run neither the capitalist nor the wage worker can be helped in healthy fashion save by helping the other, but also that to require either side to obey the law and do its full duty toward the community is emphatically to the advantage of both. Legislation to be permanently good for any class must also be good for the nation as a whole, and legislation which does injustice to any class is certain to work harm to the nation. Take our currency system for example. This nation is on a gold basis. The treasury of the public is in excellent condition. Never before has the per capita of circulation been as large as it is this day, and this circulation, moreover, is of money every dollar of which is at par with gold. Now, our having this sound currency system is of benefit to banks, of course, but it is infinitely more benefit to the people as a whole, because of the healthy effect on business conditions.

In the same way, whatever is advisable in the way of remedial or corrective currency legislation—and nothing revolutionary is advisable under present conditions—must be undertaken only from the standpoint of the business community as a whole—that is, of the American body politic as a whole. Whatever is done we cannot afford to take any step backward or to cast any doubt upon the certain redemption in standard coin of every circulating note.

We must treat each man on his worth and merits as a man. We must see that each is given a square deal because he is entitled to no more and should receive no less. Finally we must keep ever in mind that a republic such as ours can exist only in virtue of the orderly liberty which comes through the quiet domination of the law over all men alike and through its administration in such resolute and fearless fashion as shall teach all that no man is above it and no man below it.

After viewing the labor parade, in which 5,000 men and women took part, the president was driven to the state fair, where he made his speech. He returned to the city in the evening and viewed the parade of the National Association of Letter Carriers, at the conclusion of which he was driven to the home of State Senator Frank Hiseock, where he had dinner.

### Milk in England.

The people of England drink some 400,000,000 gallons of milk in a year.

## PATERSON'S CARNIVAL

Auspicious Opening of the Silk City's Big Celebration.

### A WEEK OF FESTIVITIES.

The Affair is the Result of Its Uprising After Being the Victim of Fire, Flood and Storm.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 8.—Carnival week in this city opened auspiciously with clear, cool weather, and at an early hour the streets were thronged with sightseers, thousands of whom were strangers who had come to the city to attend the festivities. The city presents a gala appearance, public buildings, business houses and hundreds of private dwellings being decorated with flags and bunting. The decorations on some of the important business houses are very handsome. The carnival is given under the auspices of the business men of Paterson.

All kinds of entertainment have been provided for the public. On the lots in the Colt's hill tract near the courthouse and post office more than twenty shows will give hourly performances every day during the week, and a small army of tents has arisen in that locality. Besides these shows, there will be entertainments of various kinds in different parts of the city.

The first feature of the carnival was the big parade. It was the largest parade of the kind ever seen in Paterson, and it is estimated that more than 13,000 men were in line.

At night there was a grand display of fireworks at the Soldiers' monument. One of the set pieces was a realistic picture of the Passaic falls, which was shown in a silver stream of fire.

Great preparations are being made for the industrial parade on Wednesday, and it is promised that dozens of handsome floats will be in line. In the children's parade on Friday 14,000 little ones are expected to be in line.

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Capital Stock, \$50,000. Surplus and Profits, \$27,949.74

STATEMENT JULY 1, 1903

Loans and Discounts, \$713,815.98 Capital Stock, \$50,000.00

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Banking House, 12,500.00 Dividend payable July 1, '03, 1,500.00

Real Estate, 7,104.17 Dividends unpaid, 15.00

Cash on hand and in banks, 144,176.61 Deposits, \$1,009,832.02

\$1,089,296.76 \$1,089,296.76

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Directors: JOHN TROW, H. O. WORTHER, A. D. MORSE, C. L. CURRIER, W. A. WHITCOMB, FRANK F. CAVE.

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Other loans 163,296.36 Dividends unpaid, 972.00

U. S. 2 per cent. Bonds at par 23,800.00

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